RELIGIOUS.

Teachings from the Pulpits Yesterday.

Discourses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Roy. Fathers Gaffacy and Beaudovin. Rev. Chauncey Glies, Dr. Hepworth, Dr. Mitchell and Others.

The churches throughout the city were well at and of yesterday, and although there was no absorb es the pastors and prescher succe giving their hearers some interesting orthodox disartations. These which contained points of more n ordinary interest will be found condense the following reposts.

Sermon by Mr. Beecher on the Young Man in the Gospel-The Giving Up of the Ponnendone of the Soul-The Spiders in the Gat-den-The Effect of Plymouth Church Ser-

The incident selected for illustration by Mr. Deecher was that portrayed in the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, of the young ma who came to Jesus, "desiring to know what good thing he should do that he might inherit eternal Mis." The text caosen was the twenty-second verse,

was afforded by the Saviour to the different persons ence. It seemed that Zacaneus should have been received less encouragingly than this young man. After a description of these two characters, he said that the solution of this question must involve questruns in mental philosophy, and the illustration of that would constitute the body of his discourse. The foundation quality of excellence in the estimation of this young man was laid in physical well being. The moment the question came which was the best for him to there was no hesitation; without any argument he choose his possessions; and while there there was to some degree genuine inspirations of the higher exercises of the spiritual life. Now our our taught him that the spiritual life must n over the physical. The two might go together. sos the physical must be under the control and direction of the spiritual. If a man is to be a true Christian he must bring his spiritual nature into such commanding proportions that it must role over everything else. Ach must not allow their spiritual mature to play down to their lower nature. There we a pent in every man's character to which everything is brought to judgment. It is a subtle secret test seems to ring a great many changes. It is a commant point at which everything is brought to judgment. It is a subtle secret seat seems to ring a great many changes. It is a commant point at which everything is brought to judgment before this class of firstly. It might be said in a universal way that if you strike the mind of a man by an equat rist here all below that was solitabless, and all above that was benevolence. I very man is either living above or below that point. Samy men were externelly reputable, were all that could be desired as far as outside appearances were concerned, but they were in tin the scripture sense where many in the properties the same ware concerned, but they were in tin the scripture sense shorn again." I remember her the winds had borne much dust, and seeing them lying and lurking, covered with dust and dirt, in all their ugliness, and saw one vagrant spider take to a "morning grory" in full blossom shid make that its nest. Its nest was begenined with beauty and sparking with of the spiritual. If a man is to be a true and saw one vagrant spider take to a "morang giory" in ful blosson and make that its nest. Its host was begenned with beauty and sparking with few but it was the same ugly, crawing, turking mider that it ever was, however beautiful its nest usignt be. Now, it was the same with the selfishness of a man's heart; he might dress it up and make it more attractive and less repulsive, but it was the same ugly selfishness. A selfish centred man might dress it up and make it more attractive and less repulsive, but it was the time ugly selfishness. A selfish centred man might dother himself with all manner of outside graces. Now, it must not be said that these graces were not of value. Christ thoroughly enjoyed that which was social and beautiful raiffe. Christianty did not require a negation of these things, finat which us asked was that these things and do recacued from being placed upon a merely selfish basis. When a man lived a true life he had got into a kingdom of hie in which love was the precomment and governing motive. There were a great many excellent, reputable, moral persons, who live on in the hope of being seven to a raiff of sense. He could conceive of men who had such an excellent physical condition that health seemed as a permanent inhertance. They had a keen sense of life's enjoyments, equisities ensistentiaes but whose being never rose higher than the e egapties of the flesh and the sweet a mentiles, and who in the battle of life kept themselves clean from any moral defilements. Now, those were pleasant men to go frolicking and pictured as a permanent mentiles, and who in the lattle of life kept themselves clean from any moral defilements. Now, those were pleasant men to go frolicking and picture and the first kept them. seives clean from any moral deflements. Now, tavose were pieasant men to go froncking and pictucking with. They didn't lie, nor steat, nor swear, nor get drunk; were not envious—nay, if negatives were a virtue they would be virtuous indeed. They live for their senses—for their ear, their eye, their heart, their stonages—and this duicet way of life is were a virtue they would be virtuous indeed. They have for their senses—for their ear, their eye, their heart, their stomach—and this duicet way of life is their idea of like. Now, such people were in their congregations, and they leave the church after a savice, and they say that serious things are very important, and that the sluging was very beautiful and the influences all around them at the service were very delightful. Yes, but it was only another kind of sauce that these people drained for that which made up the pabulum of their nie. They only wanted these things for themselves. If the music was delightful, they wanted more preaching of that doctrine, was delightful, they wanted more preaching of that doctrine, as as onliely life was a like of self-living. So it was with the rich man. A man might get riches, but they would never take nim into the kingdom of heaven unless God was with him on the getting thereof. It was the same with the man who lived on a higher plane of life. A man might live for poetry, for painting, for intellectual power, for social power; live in the clear, pure atmosphere of though, and yet forget his God. Now marvel not when Christ says, "Ye must be born again." None there were netter than Nicodemus and yet he was to be born again. Every man must be changed in heart before be gots into a savable condition.

Mr. Becener concluded an extrest practical sermon by urging the young men and women of his campregation to declaion in their religious life. He houghs of the trees in a garden early in the morning had no with dew, so laden that it was exercely sate to touch one of them, if you wished to avoid a shower of spray. So it was Sounday after Sunday in that course, the singing, the sentiment of the hymns, something that was said made night a bosom heave; tears came into many eyes, gentle subduing innuences scole over the souls of fundress while in that conarch. He arged them to yield to the strings of that hour and go to Christ as their Saviour and their Eternal Friend.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

"So-Called Philanthropy and the Gennin Christian Charity"-Sermon by the Rev.

Pather Gaffacy.
This spacious and beautiful temple of religion w yesterday crowded to the doors. Long before the services commenced but few seats were to be ob-tained, and when high mass commenced the scene was very imposing. The Rev. Dr. McSweeney was the officiating clergyman. At the termination of the urst Gospel the Rev. Father Gaffney preached the sermon of the day, taking his text from St. Pani's Epistic to the Romans, xiti., 8, 9:- "Owe no man anything but to love one another. For he that leveth his neighbor has fulfilled the law. The love of our neighbor worketh no evil. Love, therefore, is the fulfilling of the law." The reverend gentleman commenced by giving a sketch of St. Paul, who was converted on his way to Damascus to exterminate the Christians, and subsequently proceeded to point out the important mandate of the Lord to love one another. This love of our neighbor was purely a Christian virtue, nor could thave been known before the time of the coming of the lord to the Jews or Genties, because, although God gave a commandment to them to love their neighbors the doctors interpreted their neighbors as meaning their friends and those with whom they were intimately connected. The Genties had no such commandment from God, the consequence being that they never dreamed of anything in that way except cheating their slaves and the poor. This charitable love was only possible in the Cautotho Church, which caught the spirit put forth in the Gospet, and her children abased themselves, as did the Lord Hinnself in becoming man for the redemption of sin. The children of the Catholic Church abandaned wealth and power and became poor for the love of their neighbor. The reverend gentleman then alithed to the many Orders in the Church—men associated together, and going themselves, giving themselves up for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the poor and facing death in every shape. St. Vincent de Paul was perhaps one of the best examples of that self-sacrifice and devollon. He was a welcome guest at the board of kings and gave advice to royalty. Immediately alterwards he was in the streets looking after the poor children abandoned by their parents, taking them as precious treasures, cherishing them and providing for them, Again he was jound with the galley slaves whispering into ineir ears words of carisatian hope and tove, showing that it was possible even for such debased ones to be saved through the love of Jesus Christ; because the Lord conne-scended to make Himself his brother. The prescent another. This love of our neighbor was purely

then drew a comparison between the so-carred philantarropy and the genuine Christian charity preached by Jesus Carret. To be sure it was highly commondable to erect magnificent institutions and endow estab isaments for the benefit of the poor, but oftenames such benevolence was only the same sort of love which a Jew had for his friend. That philanthropy was not unfrequently induces colory pride and vanity. The old commandment directed the people to love their friends, but the mandate of the Lord was to love one's enemies. He held that Catholica were more culpable for the negicet of this charitable love preached by Jesus Christ than those cutside its pair, because they had the Lord in their mads, and is some of humiltoy and love were every day laught from his lips. The reverent gentleman concluded a very eloquent and inspressive discourse by pointing out the absolute necessity of possessing that pure and disinterested love for manking so essential to determ sativation.

The musical arrangements included Haydn's "Tard Mass," and at the odertory toosant's "Mose in Egapt," with a harp accompanion by Mr. Total man, air, along an presiding at the organ.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAN. The Atonement-Sermon by Rev. George II. Hepworth. That large and magnineent temple of worship, the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, does not begin to be large enough to accommodate the constantly increasing congregations assembling there on Sundays for wo ship. At the services yesterday morning the asset were filled with stools occupied by those who could not get seats in the pews, and besides this all the standing room was occupied. The subject of the sermon was "The Atonemeat," which called out-one of the reverend speaker's most eloquent, linished and logical sermons. He took for his text Pirst Peter, m., 18-"The just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." The whole theory of salvation was folded up in the words of this text. It was no mystery. Out of the pity of Christ's great heart was learned the desire to draw wandering men back to the allegiance of their Father. Lake men back to the altegance of their Father. Lake wandering sneep they had gone astray. Offrist came that He might bring them by the still waters and the fields ripening with grain. He came for the fulfilment of a great mercy. The work of salevation was going on to-day. The Christian Church was a continuous line of defence against the enemy. It is a fortress. The cenury may throw red hot snot, but they are caught in the earthy bosom of the fortress. In the great batte of the they made a fortress. Christ came to show them how to bind it atone by stone. Here was alt the armament they wanted—the Damascene blade of faith, the sandais of charity, the sneed of prayer—everything that was needed to do the great batte of the. Now the question arises, 'the wint precises way does Christian word is one on this point. But here is a problem not yet solved by the Christian Church, liow they were thus sifed up into a higher and ceiter life was unknown. Sufficiently the word they require. Although all the world has turned its back upon him, he yet is true to them. The machinery of Heaven is unknown to human kind. God acts in His own way. He acts in a very mysterious manner to us. It is enough to know their here are for its and that He is our rather, and not to be inquisitive as to now the does His work. He did not know how—no one knows how. He would say to those in clouds and darkness, look not forward, but backward, into the noble life of Christ and his high Christian character. They can know noticing of God; He is a marveilous mystery and must remain so. He is oundless in power. When he learns that he can have but inthe of God he goes to Christ, and learn from Him all the reas he knows or can know. The Church Last crided to solve the question how Christs in the atonement and now through thim souls are saved, but found no sympathy with heri theories. Theology is a dreadful muddle; the more you know of the learns that he can have but inthe of such word and make the only the power of the found in the proper of the first part of th wandering sheep they had gone astray. Christ came that He might bring them by the still waters and the fields ripening with grain. He came for the fulfil

salvation. He reviewed the life of Christ, his hamble origin, his saruestness, his devotion to God's word, his death—the great example for others to follow. It was this that made his life memorable. He instanced the lives and deaths of Joan of Arc, Socrates and Join Brown as partiy parallel examples. Christ was of the people. He was their brother and their teacher. He died not simply and only for the Hebrews, but he died for them. He was a living force to all. He is interally their Saviour. He lifes them up from the slough of despond into a true and noise life. He was the Saviour.of the whole world and the best friend the world has ever known. Logic was nothing. Belief and prayer were everything. God be thanked that he had never been wrathful against them, and God be thanked that Jeons Christ came to bell them that He was their Father. YORKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Reasons for the Divine Retleence-Sermon by Rev. David Mitchell.

Public worship was held last evening in Yorkville

Presbyterian church and was conducted by Rev. David Mitchell, of Canal street church. After the usual devotional exercises Genesis xxxi., 20 was announced as the text—"And Jacob asked him and said, sell me, I pray thee, thy name. And he said, where fore is it that thou dost ask after my name? And he blessed him there." The reverend gentleman said At the time Jacob is considering how he shall meet his offended brother he is taught that he must first meet his offended God. He is brought suddenly face to face with a strange and awful personage. This is none other than God himself. With this mysterious being he wrestled. When he prevailed he aske the name of his heavenly compatant and for answer received the words of your text. We see, then, that the anget of the Lord did not respond to the ques-tionings of his servant Jacob. Similarly when the angel of the Lord appeared to Manoah with the promise that his wife would give birth to Samson, he said in answer to the question "What is thy name?" "Why askest thou thus after my name, seehe said in answer to the question "What is thy name?" "Why askest thou thus after my name, seeing it is secret?" So, too, Jesus Christ generally avoided all such questionings. We read in the Apocalyse that his name no man knowth but he Himself. We take from these and many similar passages the subject of the divine reticence, and the first reason for me divine reticence is that no single name can deacribe the character of God. It is clearly beyond the province of human language to describe fully the Ureator. When language has goured out an her treasures; when all her terasis denoting power, wisdom, excellence, goodness, have been applied to the Divine Heing we are yet infinitely far from a just and true conception of that majesty that fills the universe. Our human language can only express itself through images and qualities belonging to men. The term, hea, that would be finit of meaning to one generation or nation would not suggest the same thoughts to a succeeding generation. To the race of man in its first great period God muss have appeared very differently to what he did in another period. As God makes new and inner revelations of himself new and more suggestive terms must be applied to Him. The simple hymn of praise with which Adam and Eve closed thour day of nappiness in the Garden of Eden would not fully express the thought of succeeding worshippers as they stood by the aftar, with its fire and smoke, offering an atonement for their sins. It was only by degrees that the might and majesty of God were conveyed to the human mind. God does not answer the question "Want is thy name?" because all language faits when employed in such a theme. A second reason for the Divine reticence is that God would not tell his pupil shithat he knows himself. Such a flood of light would dazzle and blind the mental vision; but by questioning he draws out all that the child knows, as well as it has gorious perfections, the light would sazile and blind the mental vision; but by questioning he draws out all that the child knows,

or the hoarse roar of the froubled waters. As we stand before the mighty storm and hear the cannobroar of thunder severberating in the heavens we hear not the name of tae Sovereign Ruser pronounced. Neither the sun, nor the moon, nor the stars will hear our cry, who is the Lord. Equations their type, perceiving their steam motions, learning of their varying magnitudes and distances, he would have us declare. His name alone is excetent; Risgiory is above the earth and haven." And so, too, with this strange and mysterious providences, Studying their various causes and their beneacent results we are constrained to excision, "Grome, is us worship and how down; let us kneel be do to be here our maker." It was further remarked that the Lord our maker." It was further remarked that the Lord our maker." It was further remarked that the Lord our maker." It was further remarked that the Lord our maker." It was further remarked that the Lord our maker. We may be sure our Gool loves to hear the curious questions regarding Himself which are put by tender children to their mothers and teachers. The mind of a savage opening to a din and grimmering conception of salvation through thrist will awaken joy in the presence of the angress as much as would the lofty ulterances concerning God to which the genius of a newton gave expression. The candis answer to the question, "What is Thy name?" will thus be as true as that of the wisest philosopher or the most subline of sacred poets. A tarred reason for the Divine retrievace is, that there is something more precious than a game tor which God would have us ask. How many, the eare to whom the names of God are a subject of learned research, who would enter with zest into the discussion as to the original vowes of the word Schowan, and yes the principles of revealed religion are not telling upon their hearts and lives. We ought to recognize no title to superiority but the Divine favor. To receive mis is higher than merely to know the Divine name, And when we possess the blessing of God w

CHUICH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The Wretchedness of Doubt, or Non-Religion-Sermon by Rev. Father Beaudovin. A large congregation filled the spacious and hand-some Roman Catholic church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, yesterday morning, and the fer-vor of devotional feeling which is so marked a characteristic of Catholic worshippers was very noticeable. After the usual services the Rev. Father Beaudevin ascended the pulpit and preached from the text Matthew vill., 23-27-"When Jesus entered into a boat His disciples followed Him; and behold, a great tempest arose in the sea, so that the snip was covered with waves, but he was asleep; and his disciples came to Him and awakened Him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish. And Jesus saitu into them, Why are ye learful, O ye of little

and His disciples came to Him and swakened Him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish. And Jesus saith unto them, Why are ye tearful, O ye of little fait; "Sketching graphically the circumstance mentioned in the text, the reverend gentleman proceeded to portray the power and character of this and the nature of His mission and work. The human mind was filled with a we and wonder at the sacritice that He should bow Himself in humailistion, descend to degradation and submit Himself to the indignities of the multitude. This character of gentleness and humility in Jesus is unfortunately not fully appreciated. There are many who live in the world deprived of religious feeling and who have no peace or consolution. There can be no deeper wretenedness than this. The soul never responds to the longing of the heart for spiritual lood; the mind is distured with every passing idea, and He wao is the giver of all good is unrecognized. Such persons are deeper in indebtedness and misery than those who suffer from physical allments only. With the good the soul may rejone white the body suffers; but men without religion have no consolation, no lightcand no hope. Another source of wretenedness is that resides spirit of inquiry which unfortunately affects so many minds even in the bosom of the Church. Every circumstance in the life of the blessad saviour is subjected to criticism, and the doctrines of the Gospel are regarded with doubt; and still there is another class who are allifeted with burdened consciences. These are they who toll and stringte under the weight of sin, indecided and weak, conscious of their guilt, but hesitating to approach the feet of Jesus and him their fortured bosoms, they are indeed miserable and unhappy. All these are invited to seek peace and consolation where only they can be found. The unmense power given to the Apostles and their successors to remit sins is a ways available to rescue them from the darkness of their ways to the light and life of food. The word of the Lord is "come to meased invitation eve

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The Apostolic Succession-Sermon by Rev. Channey Glies.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the twenty-math chapter of St. Matthew, from the in-teenth to the twentieth verse. He proceeded to say that these words contain the vital principles which give life or death to the Church. Enlarging upon the Catholic belief of power being given to the Church, the reverend gendeman came to the ques-tion, "What is the Church?" What constitutes the Church which has to rule the Lord's kingdom on carring There was a clear distinction between the Caurch and the world. Things spiritual are the Caurch; things natural are the world. "My kingdom," saith our Lord, "Is not of this world." It was a kingdom of spiritual and heavenly principles. The Church is built by most those who bear the world. Church is built up upon those who hear the word of God and do it. The central truth of the Christian Church is the divented it to the Lord Jesus Christ, expressed in the words, "Then art the Christ, the Son of the living God." But he was an illiterate Nazzarene, a disturber of the people. After developing this at length the reverend speaker proceeded to say that it we grant, for the sake of the subject, that the Church was founded upon the Apostic Peter, and that all the power claimed was given him, then the first record was an attempt to correct the Lord Dimself. Peter represents that separate from love. But this was not the only instance of Peter's defection from what the Lord tangut. Is he to be the first Pope? Speaking of the incredulousness of Peter and referring to the biblical history, the speaker came to the conclusion that Peter was not a man possessed of any extraordinary power. Scanning the character of Peter, the reverend gentleman came to the question. "What commission did the Lord give to Peter in Taking a full view of the Scriptures from Moses down, the speaker came to the conclusion that Peter received no such power as the Catholic Church claims when it pretends to apostolic succession. Let man once understand the principles and laws of nature, and he would find that knowledge is the key to his own heart, to his own faculties; he would find the key to happiness, the key with which he could unlook the doors which lead to the infinite reasures of truth in the sacred Scriptures. His sight would become so sharpened that he could see heaven in his home, in his business and in the daily walks of his life.

IWENTY-THIRD STREET PAESSYTERIAR CHURCH.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET PAESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Marriage and Divorce-Sermon by Rev. H.

D. Northrup. delivered last evening at the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church by the Rev. H. D. Northrup to large congregation. The preacher selected his text from the following passages of Scripture :—Genesis, ii., 18; Malachi, ii., 15; Matthew, xix., 6; Proverbs. XXI. 9. The prescner adverted to the peculiar aversion of some pastors to descaut upon the affairs of life which were for the benefit of man, considering it out of their jurisdiction, forgotting that every thing founded by God in this life was good and genuine. Marriage was first established by God, and it was therefore a holy and bleased institution. It was casential to the order and well being of society that the marriage he and relation should be respected and honored. It was unhappily the case that in many communities the sacredness of his holy institution was very little comprehended or understood and therefore utterly ignored. In London a separate court was established for the crist of divorce case, and the number tried would certainly inspire a leeling of wonder and would puzzle an Indiana judge or a Chicago lawyer. Caughter.) In Indiana as soon as they were married they endeavored to hip the tie only to get him another, inaughter.) In indiana one day a man left the house on a visit, and on returning jound the door plate missing and the door locked against him, sind his wife looked out of the window and told him he was discharged. (Laughter.) This ought not to be. It was essential to the stability of society that marriage should be carefully formed and then consummated, and great happiness would result interfrom. Having asciched the various legislative enactments on the subject of divorce and reviewed the misery that ensued from illiformed marriages, he said that the libble granted that a bill of divorcement come justify be allowed on the score of cruelty and unjust oppression. Much of the misery of marriage was occasioned by the parties themselves, who entered the relation without properly knowing each other's characters and reelings. This occasioned bitterness and feeling compared to whon gait and vinegar were sweetness. (Laughter.) Let them not forget one thing—that the marriage relation on earth was but symbolical of that marriage between Christ and His Church, which was a marriare that never would be undone. The earthly marriage was founded on the same principle, and should bear the same fruit. genuine. Marriage was first established by God, and

MORMON CONFERENCE.

The Raid Upon Long Island.

The Mormons are making great exertions to in crease their strength on Long Island, and to add to the churches at present in existence in the rural districts. In Hempstead and district a colony was formed about thirty years ago, when Brigham Young, then a young missionary, baptized the first convert and left the infant Caurch to return to the

City of the Saints. During the past thirty years sing, and various branch colonies have from time to time been formed. These have all been under the superintendence of Mr. F. K. Benedict, of Presport, the convert referred to who was baptized by Brigham Young. Since the war, however, the Church has not made such progress as in former years and there was, in fact, great danger of it being destroyed allogether. This fact induced the Benedict in the course of last summer to vit Usah and so, let aid in his endeavors to revive the slowly dying cause. The result of this mission was that a corps of missions was sent to hold a conference in the district and to try by the aid of meetings and argument to restore the people to the "Knowledge of the truth"—as taught by Joe Smith. During the last formight conferences have been keld in Headpatead. Haid winsviile and Paschogue, and have been well attended by the faithful saints. Two meetings have been held daily, and the result is caumed by Bishop Burton to be of the most satisfactory kind. to ume been formed. These have all been under the caimed by Bishop Burton to be tory kind.

Meetings will be conducted in the district during Meetings will be conducted in the district during the next week, after which a raid is to be made upon

MUSICAL REVIEW

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—
"Addie," galop brillant. J. Wiegand. A sparking work, with good themes and an electric spirit

"None I Loved lake Thee," Ballad, with chorus. W. A. Smith. Uninteresting-a very common-place "Song for Those who Love Us," ballad, J. R.

Thomas. An attractive and pleasing melody, which is rendered still more beautiful by the artistic manner in which it is treated.

If there were more of such music published in such a convenient form as these little gems, we should mve less to say against publishers. "Captivity," song. Paul Hearton. A scrap of

melody not particularly interesting. "Berliner Kinder Waltz." Keler Beis. One of those waitzes which are irresistible for dancing purposes. The first theme is marvellously like one of the waltzes of the "Black Crook."
"The 1720 Hymp." J. H. Swartwont.

"The 172d Hymn." J. H. Swartwort. This is a solo and quartst arrangement of one of the melodies from "Mariana."

"Planeherte," comic song. G. A. Venzie, Jr. Good in its ime, but beneath criticism.

A. Wundermann (Correspontance, Musicale) publishes a comic song bearing the euphonius title of "Popsy Wopsey." by P. Ritter. The same remarks which we sppiled to the foregoing will suit this.

"My Sweet Mountain Rosebad," song. A. W. Biddare. An exquisite little work.

Schirmer, Broadway, publishes the following:—
Saiut a Peshi" Marche Hongroise de Concert.

H. Kowalski. Brilliant and dashing in every sense of the word, with themes characteristic of the subject. There is a so a freedom and ease about the treatment of these themes which render them particularly pleasing.

same merits of brilliancy and case as the preceding Judging from these two works Mr. Kowaiski's graphical and flowing style of playing is transanted ted to his compositions. They will be found a imir-

reaching the compositions. They will be found admirable for pupils.

"March from Consecration of Tones." Symphony by Spour, transcribed for the piano by Richard Hoffman. As far as the exquisite harmonics and coloring of the splendid march can be transferred from the orchestra to the piano Mr. Hoffman has been remarkably successful. The symphony is on the programme of the next Philarmonic concert.

"O Lord!" Quartet. H. Kotzschman. We fear that if this fearfully labored work were sang in public it would become a chords instead of quartet, for all the audience would join in the exciamation which gives it its name. The harmonics, to say the least, are very peculiar.

W. A. Fond & Co. publish the following:—

"Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices." Christmas hymn. G. W. Warren. Simple and pretty—a reminiscence.

reminiscence.

"Golden Kinglets Mazurka." C. Kinkel. The first theme is not particularly original, but in the rest of the piece there are some very graceful and pleasing passages.

"Over the Mountain Away," quartet. T. M. Brown. Has the spirit and ring of one of those fine out English glees.
"Happy Smile Polka." C. Kinkel. A sparkling little piece with a ripple of melody perfectly charm-

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The appointment of Dr. Carnochan to the posttion recalled many of the abuses of that position during Dr. Swinburne's regime. The universal popular voice representing the snipping interest, which has spoken so loudly and without effect heretofore, is at last obeyed, and now we may expect determined, positive and efficient action in the administration of quarantine agairs. The distinguished surgeon who official will have an Augean stable to cleanse; but his unquestionable fidelity to the interests of the State will be equal to the task, and no longer will "prohibitions," under the guise of "precautions," be patent enough to make the interpretation of just law a mockery. "Quarantine securities" ought to mean something, and to mean anything there should this department. Among the many abuses which at this moment

suggest themselves as requiring immediate atten tion are the subjoined:-

IN THE LOWER BAY.

been created; and where agents under the dictation of the Health Officer have become the front of the "all officing." The lower bay has been the scene of the prominent oppressive actions of the late in-

"all offending." The lower bay has been the scene of the prominent oppressive actions of the late incumbent.

Thansfortation of passingers.

Passengers who unfortunately have happened to arrive from an "infected" port, could only be brought up to the city by a boat maneuvred by the authorises, or those under their orders; this was compulsory, and the charges excessive in the extreme. There was no appeal, however; they were obliged to bear with it or remain on their vessel until they were allowed to come to the city. Often under pretence of "fumigation" vessels there were detained for the perpetration of the outrage.

Transporting provisions, ac.

A kingly disposed master of a vessel who has been for some time at sea often desires upon arrival to provide freah provisions for his crew; upon inquiring of the Superintendent of Hospitals he would find that, should be purchase what he desired in New York, he could not get the provisions to his vessel unless sent down by the quarantine tag, and for such reight he would have to submit to excessive charkes. Placed in this dilemma, the Superintendent or one of his aids would approach the captain, and assure him that "we can inrush you with provisions; why not purchase of us?" The sequel would generally be that the captain, desiring to make his crew comfortable, must submit to this outrage.

Small it may appear, but the annual income from meals furnished delayed passengers amounted to quite a respectable sum, and for which they were

meals furnished delayed passengers amounted to quite a respectable sum, and for which they were enarged excessively, the "grub" by no means being first class.

The constant and systematic business of smag-ging carried on in the lower bay has heretofore been fully exposed in the columns of the Heraldy, but the filegal work has gone on persustently, and thus the government has been detrauded to an ex-tent really alarming.

EURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The dead emigrants have been disposed of in a manner-devout of all decency. Many bodies were not taken on shore, but were placed on board the notorious smuggler Four Brothers, carried down the bay a short distance, large stones attached to the corpse, and there sunk. For those buried on shore there were no coffins used. On landing with two or three bodies, a trench of two or three feet in depth was ung, and here the bodies were thrown, or rather crammed in, disregarding entirely any of the forms of Christian burial. The State pays for "drst class" burial in all such cases, and for such is charged in svery instance.

crammed in disregarding enterly any of the forms of Christian burial. The State pays for "first class" burial in all such cases, and for such is charged in every instance.

A man who is supposed to have been appointed by the Quarantine Commissioners, and who was under the instructions of the Health Officer, has colicated "ship news," and has had the cooliness to ask remuneration from journals in this city for such services—a piece of imbudence unpertailed, as it is entirely outside the legitimate business of the Quarantine establishment, and will, no doubt, under the new reprince be ignored.

The Health Officer's tug, owned by the State, and by which all the rinning expenses were paid, would enter the Quarantine frounds to tow released vessels to the city.

This business was controlled exclusively by the Health Officer's vessel, while no other tugs were allowed the liberty, under the plea of the danger of communicating infectious diseases to the city, notwithstanding the Boctor's boat would moor at one of the docks in town every light. Captains of vessels were invariably informed that it tuey were willing to tow up with the Doctor's tug, be would release them at once; many would comply with this; others would not submit; and consequently the latter were detained until their minds were made up to accept his terms, although being from the same up of the captains of vessels were from the same time as vessels at times were required to remain until others were in readiness, and could be brought up in the same tow.

The charges for towing were excribitant and the delays very great, inasmuch as vessels at times were required to remain until others were in readiness, and could be brought up in the same tow.

The charges for towing were excribitant and the delays very great, inasmuch as vessels at times were required to remain until others were in readiness, and could be brought up in the same tow.

The above are the more important of the abuses now thought of its abe administration of the affairs during the late tiesth

THE PERRY HURDER TRIAL.

The Disagreement of the Second Jury.

Extraordinary Scene in Court-A Midnight Scesion-The Jury Complain that the Charge of the Court is Incomplete, and are Recharged-They Rotire at Midnight, and, Failing to Agree, are Discharged - What Occurred in the Jury Room.

Hiwin Perry, the "speculator" and alleged assessin of Thomas Hares, a private watchman at Har-beck's stores. Furman street, Brooklyn, has now been twice tried for his life, and on each trial an intelligent jury has failed to agree upon a verdict. In many respects this case has been one of the most re-markable of its character over tried in Kings county. The evidence adduced against the prisoner has been entirely circumstantial, and if the result of both trials may be considered as proof sufficient it has falled to convict the prisoner, directly at all events, with the tragic affair. The only circumstance tending to implicate the prisoner was the statement of Hayes, who, while dying, said that Perry was the man who had shot him; but this was ruled out by the Court on the ground that the wounded man was not informed or was not aware that he was dying, and consequently his statement could not be admitted in the form of a dying declaration. And thus it is. Hayes has passed away, and from the present aspect of affairs his murderer will never be

prought to justice.
JUDGE PRATT'S CHARGE TO THE JURY in this case, on Saturday, occasioned considerable comment among the members of the bar and others present in the court room. The general opinion appeared to be that it was decidedly favorable to the prisoner, and Perry, during its delivery, did not manifest any feeling one way or the other. District Attorney Morris was evidently displeased with it. masmuch as, at its conclusion, he retired to his own the office represented there, and remarked that he cave the case entirely in the hands of the prisoner's

When the jury came into court, several times dur ng the evening, the Court notified Mr. Morris, but he

THE JURY IN THEIR ROOM. Immediately after entering their room for the first time the jury, at the suggestion of the foreman, Mr. Henry Harteau, pefore consulting at all, took a stien

Honry Harran, pefore consulting at all, took a silent ballot, in order to determine how they stood on the question as to wasther Perry killed Hages. The result was seven in the negative and five in the affirmative. The jury balloted a dozen times before returning to court the first time, with the same result. Subsequent balloting effected no different result. When they reappeared in court, shartly before midnight, they again announced that it would be impossible for them to agree.

MIDNIGHT SCANKE IN THE COURT ECOM.

The room down stairs was still crowded with spectators, for the most part friends of the prisoner. Perry himself looked very caroworn. His wife, who had been with him since morning, retained her seat beside him and joined in the couversations with acquaintances who ventured inside the rail to see them. As soon as the jury reappeared this time Perry left his wife and took a seat beside his counsel, Messra Speacer and Bergen. The following is a record of the somewhat remarkable proceedings which followed:— Judge Pratt (to the Jury)—Has there been any

Which followed:

Judge Pratt (to the Jury)—Has there been any change?

Poreman—Our position is the same as I stated to you before; we have discussed the matter since we have been out and endeavored to agree upon a verdict, and the result was the same.

Judge Pratt—You all say that there is no possibility of your agreeing no matter now long you are kept out? Is that the unanimous opinion of the jury?

Foreman—I think it is, sir.

Judge Pratt—if any juror has a different opinion he will so state.

THE JURY ONLY ABOUT HALF CHARGED.

A Juror—I think, Judge, that this jury is only about half charged! (Sensation.) I think if it was recently different with the jury state the point upon which their opinion is divided?

A Juror—I tappears to be general, Judge, as far as I can ascertain; i cannot convince them I am right, nor they me; I think that II you were to commence your charge that you gave us this evening and give us about half of I we would be able to point that difference out.

A DENIAL FROM THE FOREMAN.

ns about haif of it we would be able to point that difference out.

A DENIAL FROM THE FOREMAN.

Foreman—There has been no such intimation in our jury room as the gentieman made here that we require any more in ormation from the Court.

Judge Fratt—Unless the jurous can state some point on which they desire to be carried it with be impossible for the Court to determine what to call their attention to.

Foreman—I suppose, sir, we have a right to take into consideration the credibility of witnesses.

REMARGING THE JURY.

Indge Pratt—You have, on that subject, while there is no evidence to impeace a witness, why it is your duty to take the witness' statement as delivered under cath. But you must notice his agreement of the property of the witness' statement as delivered under cath. But you must notice his agreement of the property of

the excitement of the circumstances of this hombicide, and you are to conclude whether or not be was mistaken as to the blentity of the person. You are to take all the facts and circumstances surrounding it and say what effect you will give to that statement.

HAYES' DYING DECLARATION.

Foreman—At the time the evidence of the doctor was given at the station house it appears Hayes made some statement.

Judge Pratt—Permit me to say that there is not a particle of evidence before this jury as to what larger stated at the station house. It was offered to be proved on the part of the government that Hayes made some statement. That was ruled out by the Court upon the ground that they had not laid a foundation to prove a dying declaration. What that statement was nobody knows, and it is not a subject which this jury have a right to consider. All that this jury can consider is the sworn testimony before them.

before them.

An inquisitive poreman.

Foreman—Suppose he made a statement as he was getting in the car and another at the station

Foreman—Suppose he made a statement as he was getting in the car and another at the shation source?

Judge Pratt—That is a question entirely for the Court. The statement that was made at the car was admitted by the Court on the ground that k was a part of the res gests. The statement made at the station house after he had been taken there was not a part of the res gests, and, if admitted at all, would have to be admitted on the ground that it was a dring declaration. The pro-ecution did not lay the proper foundation for the admission of that testimony, and it was consequently ruled out.

Permit me to say jurities on that subject that a dying declaration, even if made, could not be given upon any subject except upon the subject as to now he received his would is.

A juror—With regard to the introduction of new withesses?

Judge Pratt—The jury must consider the sworn

A Juror - With regard to the introduction of new witnesses?

Judge Pratt - The jury must consider the sworn evidence before them. There are various explanations that might by made on one side or the other is regard to the capitat of the case; but a man is not to be tried upon the acts of his counsel nor the acts of his frends, but he is tried on the evidence which confronts him upon the attain and is delivered before you under out.

The jury onlined again, when eight invoced the acquistal of the prisoner, but the remaining four attainments of the prisoner but the remaining four attainments to one o'clock sunday morning.

Motion to apair ferry ball.

It is understood that Mr. Specier, mytew of the fact that the jury on each trial have disagreed, we shortly make a motion to have berry knimes of which is the prisoner but it emans at the Kings county juit.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES. To-night, and 12 fact every night during the

rious theatres will again be rung up on old plays, and in some metances on older scenery. The programmes of the past two or three weeks are, with but few exceptions, again announced for repetition which speaks well for the merits of the differen pieces now occupying the boards, and which in pecuniary sense, must also be a very paiatable an weicome kind of sauce to our enterprising theatrica managers. But this sameness cannot last always We are a very peculiar people; so peculiar, in fact that that which pleases us to-day but seidom sails fies us on the morrow. We are as foud of a change in the style and character of our amusements as the administration of our government affairs; and strange to say, we siways in both cases reliab that best which comes tast, although it may be far from an improvement upon that which preceded it. Now our theatrical managers believe it to be their pas ticular province to cater, in a measure, the this peculiar taste of ours; nor are they wrong; for without their generous care and kindly consideration we would most assuredly all die of canui. How shocking. Yet these guardians of our pleasures, it would seem, in presenting us week after week with the same old pro-grammes, had quite forgoties us. Such however, is not the case. Although last week's bills are again sunounced for repetition, yet are we tickled into down-right ecstasy by the mere mention of noveities to come. Chief among these will be "The Twelve Tempia-tions," which will be produced at the Grand Opera House on next Monday evening: "Lost at Sea," to be broughs out at Wallack's; "Frou Frou," to be given us at the Filth Avenue; "Genevieve de Bra-bant" at the Français; "Hamlet" at Niblo's; "Hamlet," in buriesque, at the Olympic, besides a numper of new attractions at the other establishments. including the reopening of the Waverley theatre by Kelly & Leon's Minstreis, and most of these will be submitted to the public on next Monday even-ing. Meadwhile, leaving these "shadows of coming ing. Meanwhile, leaving these "shadows of coming events" to ripen into substantial substances, we will take a running giance at both the new and the old presented at the incatres for the current week.

To commence with, we have a change of programme at the olympic, where humply bumpty-kox is favoring his numerous paterns with a round of comedy characters, in which he is reasing even more renown than he did hishe role of clown. Tonght he appears in two pieces, viz., as Toblus Shortcut, in the farce of "ine spithre," and Aminadab Sieck in "The Serious Family."

Tammany, having banished "Bad Dickey" to Beston, with all his imperiections, gives us lineed "the Giorious Seven," a spectacolar draina, that for weeks past has been in course of preparation at this establishment. The piece is said to be rich, rare and race, and will be presented for the first time this evening, with all the accomplishments of legs, time, and gorgeous scenery.

evening, with all the accomplishments of legs, tinsand gorgeous scenery.

"Hamiet' is gliding smoothly along at Booth's
theatre, and blus fair to hold possession of the
boards for many weeks to come. The piece has been
wonderfully improved to many respects since its
first production at this house, and leaves scarcely
saything to be desired citier in the way of scenery
or acting. It is appurently growing nearer and
nearer to perfection with each successive representation.

At Niblo's Garden Mr. Charles Fechter is still the
loadstone of attraction. During the present week
he will personate the dashing Captain de Lagadere,
in the romantic drama of "The Duke's Motto"—a
character, by the way, in which he has more scope
to show off his peculiarity "pictorial" action thas
was afforded him as Ruy Bias. He continues to
draw large andiences, and has made quite a int in
this pluy.

At Wallack's the revival of the military drama of
"Ours" has proved a winning card for the management, and as suit inguity crowding the house with

this play.

At Wallack's the revival of the military drama of "Ours" has proved a winning card for the management, and as suif nigatify crowling the house with large and fashionable and caces. Its seenery is excellent, the cast strong and the piece itself enjoyable, which is the secret of its populatify and success. It will be repeated every night during the week, excepting Satarday, when "The School for Scanial" will be given instead.

The revival of opera bongs at the Theftre Français is another one of the successes of the season. "The Grand Duchess," with Mrs. Howard Pauli in the title ros, hes aignify crowded the house during the past week, and as the same bill will be repeated for the next six nights to come it is but fair to presume that the public patronage will also continue unabated. Boxes have been engaged for Threaday evening for Prince Arthur and Sinks.

At the cosey rifth avenue tacatre "Surf," with all its local glories, rolls highly of the stage and neight to swell the roll of "greenbacks" in the managerial treasury. The piece is full of curious leas and pleases the public, although its flielity to inture is something that cannot be boasted ef. It will be repeated every night this week.

The blondes, beasts, biris, beautiful fly wax figures and two "gy peum gypsice" from Onondaga, constitute part of the attractions at Wood's Museum. In the drainatic department the blonded will give us "ixion" and "Dorabella" every hight and toe burleague of "William Itell" every flight and toe burleague of "William Itell" every day at the matinees.

Pantonime still dourshes at the Bower, where the latest "dumb-show" spectacle—"Buck, Buck"—Is "nightly received with screams of delight." The plece is gorgeous in timed, short skirts and other centipeds extravaginces, and will adoubtless have a long run. A firece inaugurates and a farce terminates the performance.

The Theatre Comique, as usual, is this week ablaze with "stars" of various magnitudes, including sinning lights of the bullet, of burliesque, of song and o

At the New York Circus equestrian acts and feats of acrobatic during are the principal attractions. A number of new features have been introduced, and, upon the whole, the old with the new is calculated to make a very enjoyable entertainment. Our ministrel hairs are nightly clowded with large and appreciative audiences. At each for the current week an excellent our podride of masic, find and nonsence is offered but the chief attractions will be "missa" at the San Francisco and "Shoo Fly" at Bryant's.

Mr. Levy gives the second of his series of farewell concerts at Association liail on Thursday evening, when he will be assisted by a number of prominent

when he will be assisted by a number of prominent actusts.

The fourth concert of Mr. Jerome Hopkins in ald of the Orpheon Free Choral school Fund will be given at Association Hail on Wednesday evening.

"The New Hibernico." continues to unroll its spiendors nightly at Apolio Hail, to the delight of large audiences.

"The Wonderful Two-headed Girl" will hold a farewell levee at Continuental Hail to-morrow evening. To-night she but the pious Brooklynites an enectionate adicu at the Atlanneum.

At the Park thesize, Brooklyn "Beauty and the Reast" will be presented this evening for the behelf of Miss Jennie Carroll. To-morrow night we are promised "Cincie Tom's Cabin," in all its original glory.

Hooley's Minsirels, in the same city, offer their patrons a our replete with novelty for this evaning. A number of "new stars" will also appear in a series of Ethiopian buriesques and eccentric sketches.